

The Bloomfield Record.

[Correspondence of The Bloomfield Record.]

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20th, 1874.

In view of the success of the Democracy in the West, it is apparent that the Republican leaders and press are fully impressed with the necessity of making great and prompt exertions to stay these victories. If the next House of Representatives is to be saved to the party. The whole House contains 292 members, and the present Republican majority is 104. It is therefore necessary for the Democracy to get 52 members to have control of the House. In the future State's that have elected their representatives in the next Congress, they have gained 13 of them, and they expect 20 new members from the South, which will foot up 33 members leaving 19 to be secured in the Eastern States and California, New York and Pennsylvania. The fight will be mainly, however, in the two latter named States. In the usual order of things, the Democrats might well count upon going into the fight with additional strength and impetus after their late victories, as they can count upon the support of all men "on the fence," as well as upon a revival of the South on the part of the despondent of their party.

But there is a drawback to this in the evident alarm on the part of the financial and commercial interests of the East, over the triumph in Ohio and Indiana of the doctrine of repudiation of the payment of the United States Bonds in gold, except where the contract for such redemption appears on the face of the bond. This was a distinct and emphatic feature of the platform of the Democrats in those States, and their triumph is quite generally regarded, therefrom, as a triumph of that principle. In the commercial and financial circles of New York and Pennsylvania, such a doctrine is looked upon as equivalent to repudiation, and though the Democracy of these two States are not committed to this doctrine, yet the argument is used that should these States repudiate Republicanism, and reconstitute the old Democratic party, it would be such an aid to the principles of semi-repudiation as would threaten danger in the future.

It is quite evident that the battle will be fought upon this line in the East, and that the Republicans will make every effort, and bring their big guns to bear upon this weak point in the Democratic armor. It is understood that Speaker Blaine has, for the fight in New York and Pennsylvania, and there will doubtless be some heavy work done there during the coming fortnight, in the contest for supremacy in the next House, and on behalf of the Presidential campaign.

More general interest is felt in the election than has been known for a long time. The Clerks throughout the different Departments, who have the right to vote "home," in the different States, will all go to vote, and the different State Associations are holding semi-weekly meetings.

The New Jersey Republican Association met again last evening, and among other business transacted, was that of transportation. Arrangements were made for reduced fares to New York and Philadelphia. There was also reported a revised list of membership. All persons unable to bear the expense of going home, will be furnished transportation free. Remarks were made by Mr. Kaighn, President; by Mr. Brandshaw and Mr. Wilson. Reports received from the State with regard to the coming elections were of a decidedly encouraging character. If the enthusiasm and harmony which prevailed at this meeting can be considered any index of affairs in the State, there is no room for doubt of a glorious victory in New Jersey in the November next.

On the 17th of this month the Secretary of the Treasury commenced the active inauguration of his policy of commanding the active inauguration of his policy by one of his family in the Department. Twenty-five clerks who had relatives in that office were notified that their services would be dispensed with Nov. 1st.

At no time in the history of the Government, except in a change of Administration, has there been so much anxiety felt amongst employees as at present. At the end of the fiscal year, last June, hundred of clerks and other employees were discharged in order to bring the force inside the appropriation and limit fixed by Congress. The transfer of the printing of the Internal Revenue Stamps to New York, compelled the immediate discharge of several hundred from the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. In the Post Office Department the remaining contemplated have commenced, and now, to cap the climax, the great axe in the Treasury is again to fall. A list of relationships, by consanguinity and marriage, was made up, with reference to the clerks, male and female, in the Treasury, and through them to be applied to the other Departments. Lists were sent through the entire office and returned with the necessary information. From this a table has been prepared, which will be in force hereafter. The Secretary, Ass't Secretary, Chief Clerk, and Appointment Clerk had a consultation with reference to the report received from the 5000 employees in that branch of the Service, and during the consideration of the subject several amusing and striking facts were developed. It was found that, in many cases, ladies had been married for years, who were known on the rolls by their maiden names, although they had been married to clerks in the same Department and had children. It is a rule of the office that as soon as a female clerk is married she shall be removed to make a place for some less fortunate individual. Clerks were therefore known as Miss Brown and Miss Smith, drew pay and signed the rolls as such, when they were not entitled to those names. Other ladies were found to be married to clerks in other Departments, but never reported the facts. Another case is reported of a very prosperous shoemaker and his family. He married a woman in one of the bureaus of the Treasury, but she retained her place under her maiden name, and has had several children under her maiden name, always getting a convenient leave of absence with pay, at the proper time. It is even reported that the thrifty shoemaker supplied one of his wife's superior officers with boots and shoes without charge. General Bristow will reduce his force by removing such flagrant cases, and before doing so will give the names of the men who have been aiding in this way of monopolizing the patronage of the Government.

Among other reforms, it has been decided that no more appointments will be made from the District of Columbia, and the number now in office, from the District, will be reduced to its proper quota as speedily as possible. There are 612 employees in the Treasury Department alone, from the District, a number nearly three times as great as the appointments from the great States of New York and Pennsylvania. While there are 612 appointments from this District, there is not one appointment from the Sixth District of New Jersey, and when a member asks for a place for one of his constituents, he brings the reply back to the applicant "there are no vacancies."

"Kissing goes by favor." One member, a Republican, representing Republicans, is applied to by a wounded soldier and a Republican, for a position in the Treasury—having every requisite that

is necessary for appointment, but only needing his member's influence to get the place, and all the satisfaction he can get is, there is no vacancy, while it is a standing notice, almost, in the papers, that through Col. Mosby's influence, different persons are appointed. Six ladies in one week were appointed "through Col. Mosby's influence." Here is a man who served gallantly in the Rebel army commanding more influence than our Republican representatives.

A recent, but not novel method of sending out Public Documents has turned up in the case of Charles Graham and others, who were caught selling books from the Capitol and selling them to junk dealers. They would send a wagon around, among the public offices, gather up what books they could, tear off the binding, and sell them. The Detectives found that Graham had a duplicate key of the Committee Rooms. In the Capitol, which made it an easy matter to avoid detection. Most of the books were recovered.

Gen. Leggett, Commissioner of Patents, tendered his resignation some time ago, to take effect Nov. 1st, and certain clerks took around a subscription list for a set of silver service to be presented to Mr. Leggett. It now looks as though all the clerks who subscribed toward this silver set will be discharged. A lady clerk stated to the Ass't Sec'y. of the Interior she was responsible alone, but she was informed her statement only concerned herself, and each subscriber would be held responsible.

The law requires the summary discharge of those in Government employ who contribute for such purposes. There is no way to evade the law except to discharge the contributors, and then re-employ them.

Treasurer Spinner received yesterday from Philadelphia a check for \$1,200, to cover unpaid debts on personal apparel imported for the donor's use. Also \$25 from New York to be credited to Custom's duties.

Extensive preparations are making for the reception at the White House of Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris—not Nellie Grant, who will spend the winter here with the President.

Chinese labor, for the first time, is now in competition with home labor in this city. A company of heathen to-day opened a laundry, and will call it a "wash-house," on "E" st., near the Post Office. They expect a big business.

From the Newark Courier.

A Belleville Invention.

Mr. Frank J. Fackrell, of Belleville, has invented and patented a life boat which has been pronounced by men competent to judge the best contrivance of the kind. Fifteen years ago, of six life boats which had a disabled ship, five were swamped, going down with scores of precious lives. This sad incident first directed Mr. Fackrell's attention to the subject of life-boats and now we have the result of his years of study.

The boat is shaped like any ordinary boat, and combines simplicity, utility and superiority in a marked degree. The lower part is divided into water tight compartments running transversely across the boat. These compartments are formed a tier of air tight compartments, in the centre of each of which is constructed a chamber large enough to hold a person seated. Over this is a deck in which apertures are made to admit the body of each passenger so that he can be comfortably seated in his chamber, surrounded by an air tight compartment. In the centre of the deck is constructed a pit open from the deck clear through to the sea, having a floor of open grating to prevent loss of anything by falling through the pit into the sea. The pit readers it impossible for a wave of any size breaking over the boat and swamping her, for you could as well try to fill a funnel by pouring water in it as to fill this boat. The chambers in which the passengers sit are constructed around the pit. The deck furnishes a perfect protection against a passenger being washed out of the boat; indeed it is impossible for a wave of any size breaking over the boat and swamping her, for you could as well try to fill a funnel by pouring water in it as to fill this boat. The chambers in which the passengers sit are constructed around the pit. The deck furnishes a perfect protection against a passenger being washed out of the boat; indeed it is impossible for a man, woman or child to be washed out of her. On entering the boat and being seated the passenger loosens a spring which is attached around the aperture, and he is immediately surrounded with a safety water-tight dress under the armpits, so that when a wave breaks over the boat, instead of washing out the occupants and swamping her, the water finds its own level, rushes down the pit and is lost immediately in the sea. The only inconvenience suffered by the passengers is wet heads and shoulders. This safety dress is also a life preserver, so arranged that it can be momentarily loosened in the event of the breaking up of the boat, which is almost an impossibility on account of the boat being so thoroughly braced in the construction of the partitions. The fore and aft are furnished with chambers for food and water, which can be dealt out to the other passengers by the men occupying the seats in the bow and stern without the least confusion. In the pit there are two bars or weights passing through the keel, the lower part being of sufficient weight to ballast the boat in the centre, rendering it impossible for her to ride high upward. On the deck and in front of each passenger is a box containing a cup, knife and spoon, and at each end is a box securely fastened, containing sailing implements. The boat, as said above, has been pronounced by several shipbuilders, engineers, scientific men and practical seamens attached to life-saving stations on the coast, as the best life-boat ever invented.

—AUGUST FLOWER.—The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effect; such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual constipation, impure blood, heartburn, water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of the food after eating, low spirits &c. Go to the Drug Store of GEORGE R. DAVIS, and get a 75 cent bottle, or a sample bottle free. Try it.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, WOODBURY, N. J.

If ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS are taken into the blood the heart works faster, and this unnatural speed wears out the vital machinery. All intoxicating nostrums advertised as "tonics," "renovators," &c., produce this disastrous effect, and should be rejected. DR. WALKER'S VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS—an Invigorant without the curse of alcohol—is everywhere supplanting these poisons.

A NEW LEAD.—How many times does 50 go into 250,000? It goes 5,000 times. Well, that is a good per cent, even for California. Will the "lead" ever struck pay as much? Certainly not. But there are strong probabilities that an investment of fifty dollars in the last year in the Public Library of Kentucky, will pay that per cent, or more. Why not to one of us? And then we have only to wait till the 30th of November for the result.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

We have just received a lot of New PATENT PROCESS FLOUR

of the Highest Grade, which was tried by some families, and promises to beat anything in the line of flour ever sold here. Price \$100 per bbl.

Butter we sell yet at 45 cts. for best Orange County Cramery, and a splendid Table Butter at 42 cts. Good at 40cts.

Sugar Retailed at Wholesale Prices.

Granulated, 82 cts per 7 lbs.

Ex. C. 70 " " "

C. 70 " " "

Best Java Coffee 40 cts per lb.

Maracaibo " 36 " "

Carolina Rice, 10 cts per lb., 7 lbs. 65 cts.

Stout Tomatoes, New, 22 cts per can.

New Hams, 18 cts. per lb.

Silver Drift Syrup, \$1.00 per gallon, at

DANNBACHER'S BUTTER & FLOUR DEPOT,

Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

OUR NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

A PRIME ARTICLE,

Manufactured from choice Pennsylvania Buckwheat by

J. W. POTTER,

BLOOMFIELD MILLS.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

AT THAT NEW STORE,
THE BLOOMFIELD SURPRISE
AND
EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

BRICK BUILDING,
GLENWOOD AVE.,

Opposite Hayes & Taylor's Hardware Store,
You can positively buy as cheap as in Newark or New York.

Having just received a NEW STOCK of

CLOTHING, LADIES' & GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS & CAPS, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.

We call your attention to Price List of some of our Goods.

A good pair of men's Pants for \$2.00

A better pair " 2.50

A splendid pair " 4.00

Coats from \$4.75 to \$3.50. Splendid at 3.50

Coats from \$4.75 up.

Pants for men from \$1.50 up.

A good white shirt for \$1.00

A good pair of socks " 1.75

A good undershirt " 2.00

A large stock of Men's Flannel, Cashmere and Water-proof Shirts very cheap.

Men's Jackets at 75 cts. \$1.25, \$1.75 and \$2.00

Our \$1.00 hats are splendid.

Men's Hats from \$1.00 to 3.00

Our \$1.00 hats are equal to any \$4 hats elsewhere.

10 good Paper Collars for 15 cts.

Hosiery for men, boys, ladies, and misses from 10 to 40¢

Brigadier Hose, splendid quality, at 40cts.

Handkerchiefs from 10 cts. to 50. The 10 cts. kind handstitched.

Muslin Prints, and Flannels positively as low as

the cheapest store in Newark or New York.

Some yard-long Muslin at 10 cts. and a thousand yards at 10 cts.

As the Truth Must Prevail, Judge for yourselves by Calling Early and Often at

THE BLOOMFIELD SURPRISE

AND
EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

Glenwood Avenue,
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

Opp. Hayes & Taylor's Hardware Store.

P. S.—Agent for the Bazaar Glove-fitting Patterns.

Newark Industrial Exhibition

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EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRIES.

CABLE SCREW WIRE, BOAT SEWING MACHINE IN

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HAIR CLOTH WEAVING.

ROCK DRILLING BY STEAM.

ORNAMENTAL GLASS WORKING.

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ALL ATTRACTIVE, INSTRUCTIVE, REFINING, EDUCATING.

MUSIC EVERY EVENING.

Admission, 30 cents. Four tickets for \$1.

EDWARD WILDE. Will sell for cash only,

Choice St. Louis Family Flour, \$8 per bbl.

Pasty do. Equal to any, \$— \$— \$—

Good Tea, 60¢ a 80¢ per lb.

He expects a great rush for these articles.

BLUE STONE YARD!

THE NEAREST YARD TO BLOOMFIELD.

Between Third and Fourth Avenues, at the Paterson & Newark R. R. Depot in Newark.

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